



Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

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Utah's Preliminary 1993 Population Estimates

State Population Change

Preliminary 1993 population estimates for Utah and its counties are now available from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimates that Utah's population grew by 44,000 between July 1, 1992 and July 1, 1993 -- from 1,822,000 to 1,866,000. The annual growth of 2.4 percent is almost as strong as last year's growth. Figure 1 and Table 1 provide growth rates and components of population change by county.

Migration

The 1993 preliminary population estimate of 1,866,000 implies a net in-migration of almost 18,000. This is the third consecutive year of net in-migration of at least 18,000 people. Utah has now experienced net in-migration totalling approximately 57,000 in the last three years. This year's net in-migration was the fifth highest level of migration in the last 40 years. In 1993, and 1992, Utah experienced remarkable employment growth. This employment growth is a very significant factor of Utah's population growth.

While Utah has again experienced robust employment growth, it is assumed that a large number of the people moving to, or back to, Utah are doing so as a result of continuing poor economic conditions in the area they were living in, rather than solely due to economic opportunities in Utah. The largest migration flow has historically been from California, and in 1993 California's economy continued to decline.

High levels of in-migration create a paradox for state and local government. Although in-migration is a sign of a strong economy and more tax revenues, it creates

real challenges. New residents require government services and place added pressure on the state's infrastructure and education system.

Natural Increase

Natural increase is the number of births minus the number of deaths. During 1993, approximately 36,500 babies were born in the state, an amount similar to last year. The number of deaths in 1993 was roughly 10,000. The resulting natural increase for 1993 was approximately 26,500.

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County Growth

While there were population increases in almost every county in Utah, Salt Lake and Utah Counties had the largest increases, with 12,000 each. Summit County led the way in percent growth with a 7.1 percent increase. Growth in Washington, Iron, Morgan, Grand and Utah counties exceeded a 4 percent rate. In 1993, 17 of Utah's counties experienced growth of 2 percent or more, compared to 16 in 1992.

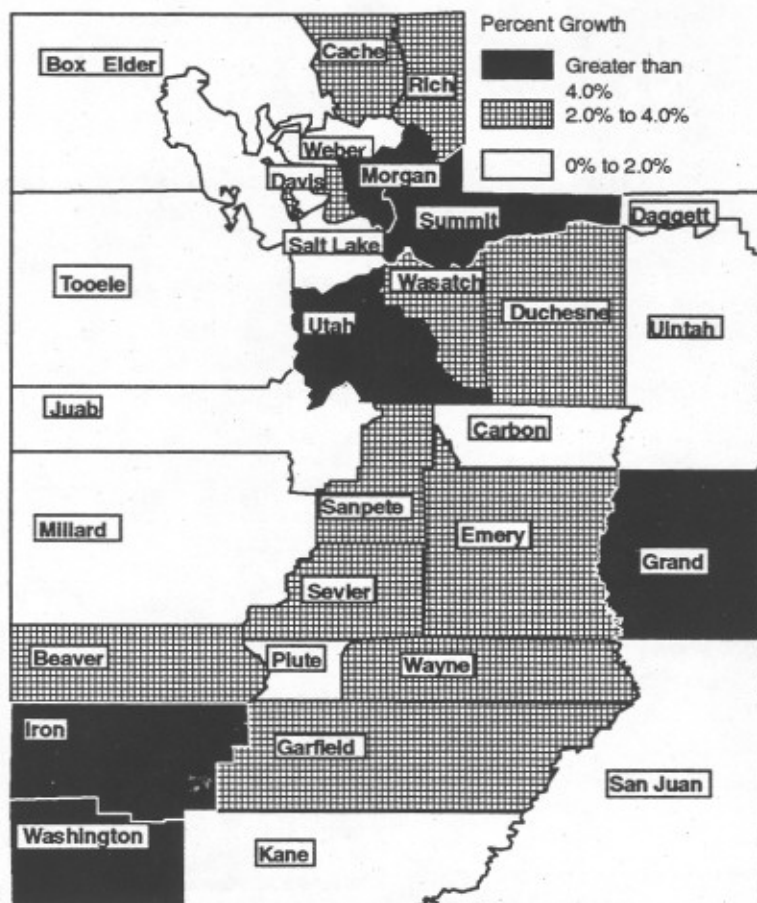
Twenty-five of Utah's 29 counties experienced net in-migration this past year, compared to 24 last year. Utah County experienced the largest net in-migration with approximately 6,600 persons. Five other counties --

Washington, Davis, Salt Lake, Summit and Iron -- also experienced net in-migration of at least 1,000 persons.

Utah Population Estimates Committee

The Utah Population Estimates Committee is comprised of representatives from state agencies, universities and private sector groups with a knowledge of the data used in preparing the estimates. The Committee utilizes three primary data sources in preparing estimates: school enrollment, LDS membership growth and vital records. When needed the Committee also considers housing permits, employment, utility hook-ups, tax returns and other indicators of population change.

Figure 1
Population Growth Rates in Utah Counties
Percent Growth: July 1, 1992 to July 1, 1993
(State Growth=2.4%)



SOURCE: Utah Population Estimates Committee

Table 1
Preliminary 1993 Population Estimates
by County

County	July 1st Population Estimate			Natural Increase		Implied Net Migration			Rounded Population Estimate			1991-92 Growth Rate	1992-93 Growth Rate
	1991	1992	Preliminary 1993	FY 1992	FY 1993	1992-93	1991-92	1990-91	1991	1992	1993		
Beaver	4,849	4,924	5,001	44	24	53	31	49	4,800	4,900	5,000	2.1%	2.0%
Box Elder	37,118	37,525	38,102	402	544	33	5	94	37,100	37,500	38,100	1.1%	1.6%
Cache	71,945	73,950	76,096	1,376	1,388	758	629	99	71,900	74,000	76,100	2.9%	2.8%
Carbon	20,560	20,575	20,725	129	116	34	(114)	220	20,600	20,600	20,700	0.0%	0.5%
Daggett	709	709	718	2	10	(0)	(2)	0	700	700	700	0.0%	0.0%
Davis	195,081	201,144	205,635	3,158	3,100	1,391	2,905	3,405	195,000	201,000	206,000	3.1%	2.5%
Duchesne	12,836	12,915	13,160	188	145	100	(109)	39	12,800	12,900	13,200	0.8%	2.3%
Emery	10,198	10,201	10,389	139	120	68	(136)	(218)	10,200	10,200	10,400	0.0%	2.0%
Garfield	4,080	4,095	4,195	14	27	73	1	77	4,100	4,100	4,200	0.0%	2.4%
Grand	6,823	7,157	7,508	14	47	304	320	171	6,800	7,150	7,500	5.1%	4.9%
Iron	21,499	22,364	23,777	337	320	1,094	528	246	21,500	22,400	23,800	4.2%	6.3%
Juab	6,007	6,167	6,210	47	69	(26)	113	171	6,000	6,150	6,200	2.5%	0.8%
Kane	5,271	5,341	5,444	47	43	60	23	73	5,250	5,350	5,450	1.9%	1.9%
Millard	11,568	11,686	11,684	133	113	(115)	(15)	95	11,600	11,700	11,700	0.9%	0.0%
Morgan	5,660	5,844	6,133	41	60	229	143	43	5,650	5,850	6,150	3.5%	5.1%
Plute	1,328	1,340	1,362	3	0	22	9	64	1,350	1,350	1,350	0.0%	0.0%
Rich	1,721	1,758	1,796	10	14	24	27	(9)	1,700	1,750	1,800	2.9%	2.9%
Salt Lake	747,109	765,516	777,655	10,928	10,832	1,307	7,479	7,872	747,000	765,000	777,000	2.4%	1.6%
San Juan	12,678	13,050	13,058	264	250	(242)	108	(163)	12,700	13,100	13,100	3.1%	0.0%
Sanpete	16,887	17,538	18,149	190	96	515	461	391	16,900	17,500	18,100	3.6%	3.4%
Sevier	15,734	15,972	16,378	177	121	285	61	174	15,700	16,000	16,400	1.9%	2.5%
Summit	17,021	18,356	19,724	210	221	1,147	1,125	725	17,000	18,400	19,700	8.2%	7.1%
Tooele	27,167	27,757	28,137	348	292	88	242	138	27,200	27,800	28,100	2.2%	1.1%
Uintah	23,061	23,641	23,623	315	313	(331)	265	513	23,100	23,600	23,600	2.2%	0.0%
Utah	271,624	278,631	290,836	5,995	5,595	6,609	1,012	482	272,000	279,000	291,000	2.6%	4.3%
Wasatch	10,684	10,791	11,152	104	127	234	3	449	10,700	10,800	11,200	0.9%	3.7%
Washington	51,852	55,016	58,693	566	584	3,093	2,598	2,244	51,900	55,000	58,700	6.0%	6.7%
Wayne	2,188	2,133	2,196	10	9	54	(65)	11	2,200	2,150	2,200	-2.3%	2.3%
Weber	162,137	165,846	168,676	2,063	1,994	836	1,646	1,364	162,000	166,000	169,000	2.5%	1.8%
State Total	1,775,397	1,821,372	1,865,642	27,254	26,573	17,695	19,291	18,819	1,775,000	1,822,000	1,866,000	2.6%	2.4%

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Utah's 1990 Gross State Product

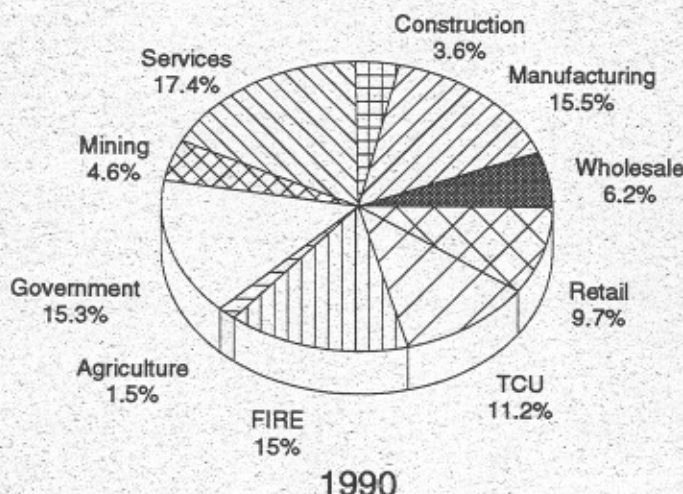
The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released its estimates of 1990 Gross State Product (GSP) on December 15, 1993. These new figures also include a revision of the GSP series back to 1977. GSP is the broadest measure of the aggregate production that occurs within a state for a given year, and is the analogue to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the nation. More precisely, GSP is the total market value of final goods and services produced with the labor and capital that is located within the state in a particular year.

The BEA data show that Utah's GSP increased by 7.4 percent between 1989 and 1990. Table 2 shows the revised current dollar GSP by sector for Utah for the 1977 through 1990 period. Utah's percent composition of GSP by major industry for 1990 is shown in Figure 2.

BEA's estimates of the GSP series are not as timely as many of its other series. However, BEA has recently established a GSP Branch within its Regional Economics Division and this should result in a more timely and consistent release of GSP estimates. The estimates of 1991 GSP are expected to be released in the summer of 1994. Details on the methods used to generate the most recent GSP release will be presented in the December 1993 *Survey of Current Business*.

Regional Financial Associates (RFA) estimates more recent GSP figures consistent with the BEA methodology and data. It estimates 1993 Utah GSP to be \$39.2 billion, and ranks Utah first in the nation in the rate of GSP growth from 1992 to 1993. RFA will revise its estimates of 1991 through 1993 GSP in order to maintain consistency with the most recent changes embodied in the December 1993 BEA figures.

Figure 2
Utah Gross State Product: 1990
% Share by Industry



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 2
Utah Gross State Product by Major Industry: 1977-1990
(Millions of Current \$)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	\$10,213	\$11,854	\$13,582	\$15,191	\$17,249	\$18,383	\$19,926	\$22,471	\$23,949	\$24,362	\$24,922	\$27,043	\$28,486	\$30,603
Private Industries	8,577	10,031	11,610	12,993	14,797	15,701	17,015	19,166	20,175	20,651	20,963	22,824	24,064	25,788
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	193	223	291	281	296	306	286	326	338	346	382	441	465	466
Farms	171	196	262	250	250	269	242	271	275	291	316	378	401	427
Agricultural Services, Forestry, and Fisheries	22	25	29	32	35	37	44	55	63	54	66	63	64	72
Mining	568	635	778	1,071	1,343	1,230	1,243	1,543	1,396	980	1,049	1,214	1,168	1,326
Metal Mining	161	182	254	276	283	221	293	277	138	129	186	301	308	322
Coal Mining	159	168	219	259	294	365	242	237	253	284	260	272	290	294
Oil and Gas Extraction	217	253	267	480	719	602	667	985	963	518	561	601	528	663
Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	30	33	38	46	47	42	41	44	44	49	43	40	43	47
Construction	742	842	948	915	878	884	974	1,212	1,258	1,234	1,073	1,026	1,059	1,137
Manufacturing	1,563	1,806	2,217	2,437	2,660	2,970	2,999	3,300	3,547	3,696	3,559	4,170	4,374	4,658
Durable Goods	1,057	1,243	1,480	1,693	1,884	2,071	2,119	2,375	2,554	2,656	2,431	2,795	2,961	3,232
Lumber and Wood Products	67	78	83	77	70	65	73	83	85	82	87	87	105	115
Furniture and Fixtures	16	20	19	29	33	36	45	57	69	72	72	74	77	87
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	99	116	137	127	119	103	117	158	191	208	145	137	138	150
Primary Metal Industries	221	235	299	358	502	389	292	277	309	248	197	482	538	516
Fabricated Metal Products	128	124	141	161	187	182	172	225	205	201	207	229	274	294
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	242	322	372	436	530	573	622	628	651	724	539	481	322	342
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	66	92	117	157	174	196	204	245	236	253	247	284	445	450
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	37	48	50	36	45	47	47	71	83	95	119	120	122	127
Other Transportation Equipment	111	133	167	197	200	360	412	487	574	604	640	655	624	752
Instruments and Related Products	45	47	61	73	76	76	88	88	87	99	102	153	178	237
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	24	28	34	42	47	43	47	56	65	69	75	115	138	160
Nondurable Goods	507	562	737	745	876	900	880	924	992	1,040	1,128	1,375	1,413	1,426
Food and Kindred Products	147	149	163	169	189	220	229	240	262	284	300	323	360	384
Tobacco Manufactures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile Mill Products	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	7	6	7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	66	73	83	71	71	71	76	76	76	79	77	79	82	80
Paper and Allied Products	11	13	16	16	19	21	24	26	36	42	42	45	50	58
Printing and Publishing	86	84	107	126	148	174	187	226	228	259	278	291	295	319
Chemicals and Allied Products	65	97	113	131	165	174	151	142	137	124	140	172	200	210
Petroleum and Coal Products	99	112	217	190	242	202	177	174	209	204	225	375	340	292
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	30	30	35	38	37	34	33	36	41	45	61	82	77	74
Leather and Leather Products	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	1,098	1,303	1,448	1,707	2,016	2,299	2,671	2,820	2,759	2,761	2,786	2,993	3,140	3,206
Transportation	493	577	641	704	757	770	886	971	984	1,002	1,094	1,267	1,356	1,414
Railroad Transportation	143	166	188	207	226	211	242	284	292	290	233	257	230	239
Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	23	27	31	36	36	19	19	21	21	25	23	22	24	24
Trucking and Warehousing	232	267	307	325	339	335	339	367	389	419	451	516	572	603
Water Transportation	1	2	4	6	7	9	13	1	1	1	1	2	4	3
Transportation by Air	52	67	62	74	79	117	203	225	208	233	321	406	446	466
Pipelines, Except Natural Gas	24	26	28	36	42	48	38	34	30	22	22	16	16	14
Transportation Services	17	21	20	19	28	32	32	39	42	42	43	47	65	64
Communication	264	302	336	381	450	495	573	613	687	696	708	723	771	793
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	341	424	471	623	809	1,035	1,212	1,236	1,088	1,064	983	1,003	1,013	998
Wholesale Trade	720	859	1,003	1,091	1,225	1,243	1,288	1,427	1,539	1,627	1,560	1,706	1,854	1,897
Retail Trade	1,058	1,229	1,327	1,379	1,534	1,643	1,813	2,057	2,246	2,441	2,348	2,531	2,706	2,861
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,407	1,680	1,957	2,229	2,461	2,675	3,033	3,344	3,591	3,721	3,929	4,114	4,260	4,598
Depository Institutions	161	190	230	256	274	333	383	447	467	477	562	555	541	738
Nondepository Institutions	51	72	78	47	7	0	72	69	123	116	115	117	123	119
Holding Cos. and Investment Services	17	23	17	39	84	87	112	100	143	177	152	129	138	178
Insurance Carriers	98	121	126	133	126	114	130	135	142	176	188	220	253	231
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	54	53	60	67	70	76	80	85	90	108	134	146	152	179
Real Estate	1,025	1,221	1,445	1,688	1,900	2,068	2,256	2,509	2,625	2,668	2,779	2,946	3,053	3,152
Services	1,230	1,453	1,643	1,883	2,196	2,449	2,707	3,127	3,498	3,845	4,297	4,629	5,040	5,606
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	75	96	113	127	140	157	191	208	231	243	276	299	301	330
Personal Services	67	76	84	88	90	98	107	125	144	156	160	180	184	195
Business Services	168	199	238	282	327	357	416	514	598	663	636	749	858	999
Auto Repair, Services, and Garages	86	103	122	132	140	148	166	195	225	242	238	255	263	290
Miscellaneous Repair Services	44	53	60	70	71	79	79	92	93	100	95	108	113	131
Motion Pictures	30	54	48	40	36	42	42	63	63	82	94	85	100	104
Amusement and Recreation Services	47	55	64	70	78	85	93	109	130	138	151	159	183	206
Health Services	348	389	449	542	636	723	780	817	904	1,002	1,179	1,253	1,355	1,511
Legal Services	67	69	76	87	107	130	146	168	179	204	229	239	259	278
Educational Services	63	68	100	125	137	153	173	194	213	233	251	269	293	319
Social Services and Membership Organizations	88	121	125	137	222	266	315	379	432	491	582	611	629	651
Other Services	114	137	152	170	199	197	206	247	270	271	389	434	483	569
Private Households	12	13	13	12	13	13	13	16	16	17	17	18	19	20
Government	1,636	1,823	1,971	2,198	2,452	2,682	2,911	3,305	3,774	3,711	3,939	4,219	4,421	4,816
Federal Civilian Government	611	668	696	770	867	917	994	1,063	1,192	1,230	1,253	1,308	1,471	1,516
Federal Military Government	111	124	141	164	190	212	229	257	283	282	267	284	281	304
State and Local Government	914	1,032	1,134	1,264	1,395	1,553	1,688	1,985	2,299	2,198	2,419	2,628	2,669	2,996

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Journey to Work Data from the 1990 Census

As part of its regional economic accounting program, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has recently completed special tabulations of data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The data BEA has tabulated are known as the journey to work data. These data are reported on the Census long-form, which is an extended questionnaire administered to about one in six U.S. households during the regular census. As the name suggests, the journey to work data tabulated by BEA concern people's employment, earnings and commuting.

The data essentially measure the flow of workers and income between counties in the U.S. The dataset contains the county of residence and the county of work, and the number of workers and average income, by industry, for the two counties in question. For example, during 1990 5,542 people were reported to reside in Davis County and work in the services industry in Salt Lake County, earning an average income of \$25,622. Based on this example, \$142 million of income was earned by Davis County residents working in the Salt Lake County services industry. These data thus provide information about the extent to which the economy in one county is linked to the economy in another.

Figures 3 and 4 and Table 3 summarize the journey to work data as it pertains to Utah. Table 3 presents out-commuters, in-commuters, net commuters, and resident workers by county. Out-commuters are people who leave their county of residence to work in another county. Out-commuters' income is earned outside the county, but is received by residents of the county. In-commuters are people who reside outside the county, but commute in to work. In-commuters' income is earned inside the county, but is received by people who live outside the county. Net commuters is the difference between in-commuters and out-commuters and will be positive if a county imports workers, but negative if it exports workers. Net commuter income is the difference between out-commuters' income and in-commuters' income and will be positive if the income of out-commuters exceeds the income of in-commuters, but negative if in-commuter income exceeds out-commuter income. The rationale for defining net commuters in this fashion is that if a county exports workers, in the sense that it has a smaller available pool of labor, it is losing workers. Hence, net exports of workers has a negative sign. However, when out-commuter income exceeds in-commuter income, more income is earned by residents of the county outside the county than is earned by non-residents

inside the county, so the county's income is higher. Hence, net imports of income have a positive sign. Figures 3 and 4 map the number of net commuters and the amount of net income, respectively.

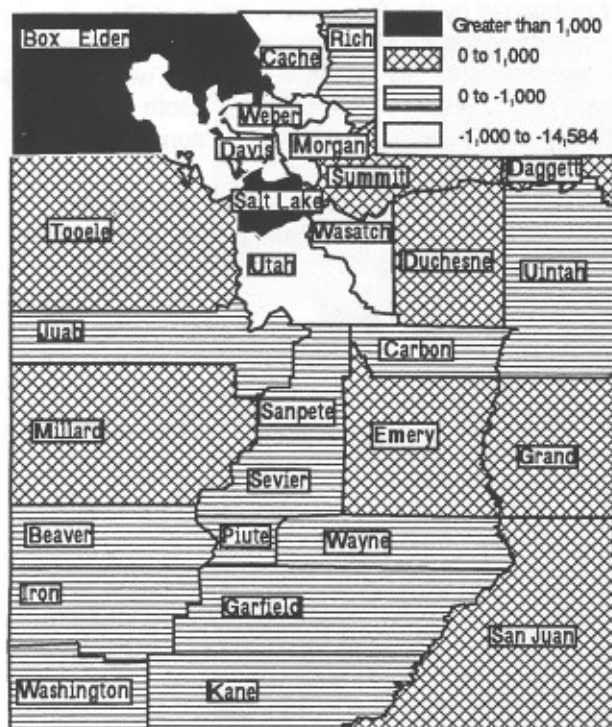
The data presented in Table 3 confirm some common notions about the spatial allocation of economic activity in Utah, but also present some surprises. For example, the data show that Davis County is a bedroom community, a fact known to most Wasatch Front residents. On net, 14,584 more people commute out of Davis County than commute in, and \$391 million more income is earned by the out-commuters than is earned by the in-commuters. While this result is not surprising, what may be surprising is that 22,214 people commute into Davis County to work and take \$527 million in income out of the county. Moreover, 44,256 people both reside and work in Davis County, earning \$818 million. So the reason Davis County is a bedroom community is not that no one is employed there, but rather, that so many people (36,798) commute out of the county and bring home so much income (\$918 million).

Another interesting relationship these data reveal concerns Summit County. Logically, the nature of commuting is that if a county exports workers on net -- that is, if more people commute out of a county to work than commute in -- then the county will import income. This is just saying people leave for work, but bring their earnings home. But this is not the case in Summit County. Somewhat surprisingly, Summit County imports workers on net. While 2,482 people commute out of the county, 2,612 people commute in. However, the county also imports income on net. While in-commuter income is \$40 million, out-commuter income is \$93 million. The explanation is that the average income of out-commuters is \$37,333, which is more than twice the \$15,346 average income of in-commuters.

Although Davis and Summit Counties provide intriguing examples of how the BEA's tabulation of the journey to work data can be used, the possible issues which can be investigated with this dataset are virtually limitless.

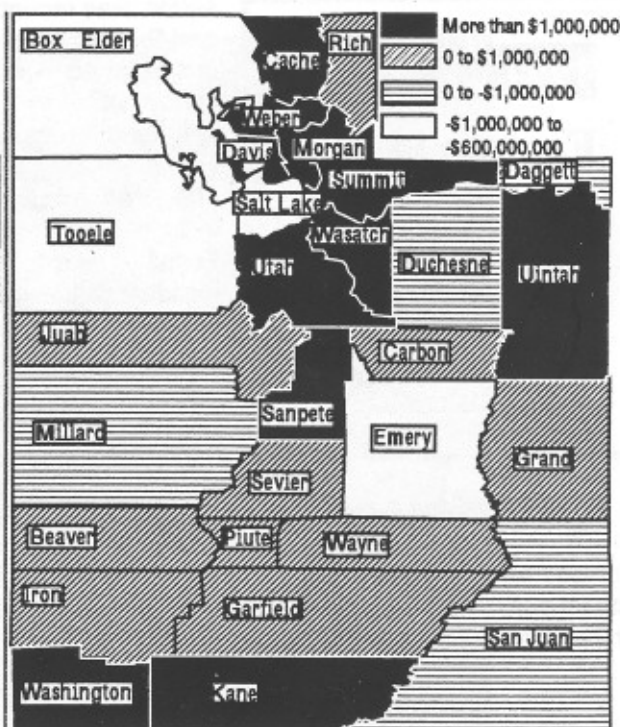
The U.S. Census Bureau's special tabulation of the 1990 journey to work data -- the County to County Migration Data file -- is scheduled for release in the next few months. For further information on BEA or Census Bureau journey to work data, contact the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section at (801) 538-1036.

Figure 3
Net Flow of Workers Into Counties



(Number of Residents of County Working Outside County
Less Number of Nonresident Workers)

Figure 4
Net Flow of Income Into Counties



(Earnings of Residents of County Working Outside County
Less Earnings of Nonresident Workers)

Table 3
1990 Journey to Work Data by County

County	Out-Commuters			In-Commuters			Net Commuters		People who live & work in same county		
	Number	Earnings	Average Earnings	Number	Earnings	Average Earnings	Number	Earnings	Number	Earnings	Average Earnings
Beaver	106	\$2,386,296	\$22,512	95	\$2,243,365	\$23,614	(11)	\$142,931	1,554	\$24,979,561	\$16,074
Box Elder	2,500	\$54,498,841	\$21,800	4,561	\$143,461,136	\$31,454	2,061	(\$88,962,295)	11,938	\$253,060,615	\$21,198
Cache	3,360	\$95,001,713	\$28,274	1,675	\$30,592,222	\$18,264	(1,685)	\$64,409,491	26,643	\$400,241,503	\$15,022
Carbon	711	\$23,023,244	\$32,381	660	\$16,820,798	\$25,486	(51)	\$6,202,446	6,718	\$121,256,071	\$18,049
Daggett	16	\$534,328	\$33,396	41	\$932,330	\$22,740	25	(\$398,002)	273	\$4,461,358	\$16,342
Davis	36,798	\$817,927,820	\$24,945	22,214	\$527,269,059	\$23,736	(14,584)	\$390,658,761	44,256	\$817,509,373	\$18,472
Duchesne	502	\$9,424,921	\$18,775	540	\$10,381,617	\$19,225	38	(\$956,696)	3,941	\$64,744,174	\$16,428
Emery	586	\$12,023,935	\$20,519	884	\$29,705,090	\$33,603	298	(\$17,681,155)	3,040	\$61,351,032	\$20,181
Garfield	105	\$1,641,416	\$15,633	74	\$1,085,808	\$14,673	(31)	\$555,608	1,463	\$19,449,881	\$13,295
Grand	113	\$2,735,243	\$24,206	176	\$2,343,754	\$13,317	63	\$391,489	2,645	\$40,742,904	\$15,404
Iron	568	\$11,961,312	\$21,059	230	\$4,548,572	\$19,776	(338)	\$7,412,740	7,798	\$111,329,348	\$14,277
Juab	616	\$14,005,037	\$22,735	214	\$4,276,940	\$19,986	(402)	\$9,728,097	1,724	\$21,459,055	\$12,447
Kane	592	\$12,643,450	\$21,357	165	\$1,318,757	\$7,992	(427)	\$11,324,693	1,347	\$16,470,546	\$12,226
Millard	161	\$3,073,324	\$19,089	339	\$9,906,657	\$29,223	178	(\$6,833,333)	4,004	\$71,041,780	\$17,743
Morgan	1,306	\$30,820,816	\$23,563	213	\$5,307,431	\$24,918	(1,093)	\$25,513,387	979	\$13,709,031	\$14,003
Piute	102	\$2,480,476	\$24,318	0	\$0	\$0	(102)	\$2,480,476	315	\$3,246,518	\$10,306
Rich	149	\$3,654,710	\$24,528	14	\$79,926	\$5,709	(135)	\$3,574,784	488	\$6,626,723	\$13,579
Salt Lake	22,437	\$536,581,031	\$23,915	41,710	\$1,136,223,782	\$27,241	19,273	(\$599,642,751)	306,801	\$6,306,633,181	\$20,556
San Juan	279	\$4,935,246	\$17,689	383	\$7,922,443	\$20,685	104	(\$2,987,197)	3,340	\$49,226,299	\$14,738
Sanpete	857	\$20,677,538	\$24,128	125	\$2,525,537	\$20,204	(732)	\$18,152,001	4,489	\$61,757,780	\$13,758
Sevier	354	\$8,419,930	\$23,785	319	\$5,807,496	\$18,205	(35)	\$2,612,434	5,209	\$85,219,544	\$16,360
Summit	2,482	\$92,660,171	\$37,333	2,612	\$40,082,602	\$15,346	130	\$52,577,569	4,856	\$93,686,595	\$19,293
Tooele	2,187	\$39,956,576	\$18,270	2,517	\$70,294,139	\$27,928	330	(\$30,337,561)	9,041	\$172,956,462	\$19,130
Uintah	937	\$21,782,389	\$23,247	369	\$7,537,247	\$20,426	(568)	\$14,245,142	6,516	\$111,062,930	\$17,045
Utah	10,781	\$286,803,687	\$26,603	4,563	\$111,790,411	\$24,499	(6,218)	\$175,013,276	93,254	\$1,483,341,641	\$15,906
Wasatch	1,897	\$41,863,474	\$22,068	297	\$6,429,790	\$21,649	(1,600)	\$35,433,684	2,379	\$36,399,004	\$15,300
Washington	1,170	\$26,000,948	\$22,223	628	\$13,231,470	\$21,069	(542)	\$12,769,478	15,853	\$252,776,841	\$15,945
Wayne	56	\$1,195,697	\$21,352	40	\$607,658	\$15,191	(16)	\$588,039	736	\$9,868,980	\$13,409
Weber	19,234	\$485,506,876	\$25,242	17,480	\$354,778,379	\$20,296	(1,754)	\$130,728,497	49,812	\$872,753,410	\$17,521

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population & Housing. Data reflect editing and review by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

1994 *Economic Report to the Governor*

1994

Economic Report to The Governor

State of Utah
Michael O. Leavitt, Governor

The 1994 *Economic Report to the Governor*, the eighth in an annual series, was recently published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. The report provides an annual summary of the most important economic and demographic trends in the state, with comparisons to other mountain states and the United States. Both short and long term forecasts are provided in the report, with historical data.

The *Economic Report* consists of 18 regular chapters, divided into three sections: Economic Outlook; Economic Indicators; and Industry Focus. The following chapters are included in this year's report: National Outlook; Utah Outlook; Utah's Long-Term Outlook; Economic Development Activities; Labor Market Activity; Personal Income; Gross State Product; Demographics; Prices, Inflation, Cost of Living; Gross Taxable Sales; Tax Collections; Regional/National Comparisons; Agriculture; Construction; Defense/Aerospace; Energy and Minerals; High Technology; and Tourism, Travel, and Recreation. Each year several topics are highlighted in a Special Topics section. The 1994

report includes two special topic chapters: International Export Activity and Utah's Housing Market.

According to the most recent information available in the *Economic Report*, Utah's economy is healthy and growing steadily. At the end of 1993, Utah had the highest job growth rate in the nation. Tax revenues are higher than previously forecast and the state's unemployment rate is currently 2.8 points below the national rate.

Significant highlights of Utah's 1993 economic performance include:

- o A 5.1 percent increase in the number of jobs between September 1992 and September 1993, a rate higher than any other state in the nation.
- o An unemployment rate of 4.0 percent, almost a full percentage point lower than the 1992 rate of 4.9 percent.
- o An economic boom in the construction industry: The value of residential construction increased by 25.3 percent and total construction employment increased by 12.9 percent in 1993, faster than any other major industry in Utah.
- o The highest increase in gross taxable sales in nine years: The 1993 increase in gross taxable sales of 9.6 percent is the highest growth rate since 1984.
- o The third consecutive year that Utah has experienced net in-migration: The net in-migration of 19,000 in 1991, 20,000 in 1992, and 18,000 in 1993 totals 57,000, an amount high enough to nearly offset the 59,000 estimated to have out-migrated from 1984 to 1990.

The *Economic Report* is a collaborative effort by the State Economic Coordinating Committee, a committee made up of economists from several state agencies, universities, and the private sector. The mission of the Committee is to improve the economy in Utah by providing information, analysis, leadership, and coordination that enhance economic decisions.

The 1994 *Economic Report to the Governor* is available for \$15.00 in published form, or can be obtained electronically for no charge. The report can be ordered by calling (801) 538-1036.

Utah's Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Economic Indicators

By several indicators, Utah's economy is remaining healthy and strong. Utah's employment growth in 1993 is expected to be around 5.1 percent, considerably higher than the 3.1 percent of 1992. Most of the growth in 1993 is expected to come from the private sector at 5.9 percent, compared to 1.8 percent for the public sector. Utah's unemployment rate is a low 4.0 percent (see Table 4).

Utah continued to receive favorable national rankings and press coverage in 1993. Utah ranked second in the nation, at 8.6 percent, for personal income growth from second quarter 1992 to second quarter 1993. Utah ranked first in the nation in growth in nonagricultural employment, at 5.1 percent, for September 1993 over September 1992. The state placed first in the nation in service employment growth, at 7.1 percent, for the same period.

The Utah economy is expected to experience solid, above-average growth in 1994. Employment should grow at about 4.3 percent in 1994. The historic (1950-92) average job growth rate in Utah is about 3.4 percent. Regional Financial Associates (RFA) forecast in November 1993 that Utah would rank first in the nation in job growth for 1994. RFA also

predicted in November that Utah was the least likely state in the nation to experience a recession in 1994.

Revenues

Revenue receipts are expected to be above average due to the construction boom and the underlying strength of the general economy. A one-time change in income tax withholding rates of \$13 million, and a \$10 million one-time corporate tax payment from a major corporation, explains some of the above normal growth. Still, corporate profits in general are up and sales tax collections have been, and are expected to be, particularly strong (see Table 5).

Consumer Sentiment Index

Both the Utah and the U.S. indices of consumer sentiment increased between July 1993 and October 1993. Utahns' view of Utah's economy increased 3.0 points, from 94.3 to 97.3. Utah's October index of 97.3 is one of the highest consumer sentiment indices ever recorded (see Figure 5).

The national consumer sentiment increased 5.7 points: The U.S. population's view of the nation went from 77.0 in July 1993 to 82.7 in October 1993.

Figure 5
Utah & U.S. Index of Consumer Sentiment

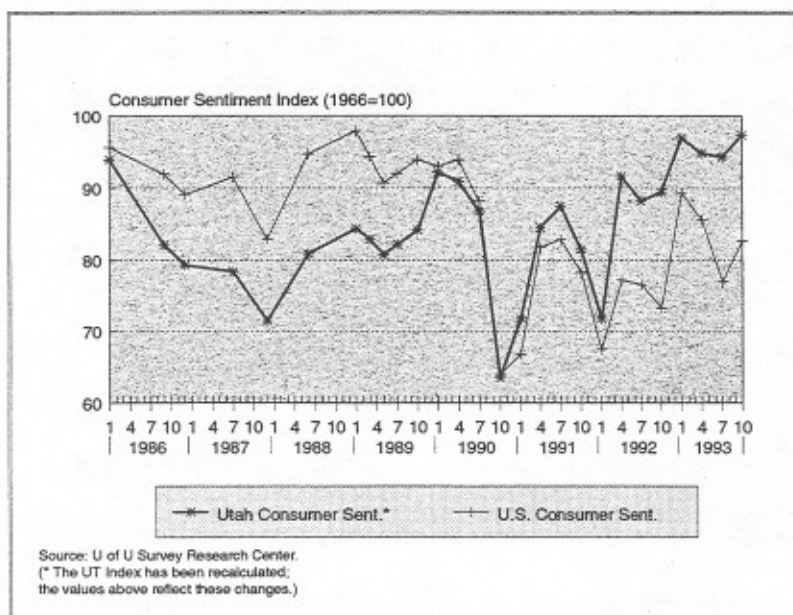


Table 4
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators
Utah and U.S.: December 1993

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1991 Actual	1992 Actual	1993 Estimate	1994 Forecast	1995 Forecast	% CHG 91-92	% CHG 92-93	% CHG 93-94	% CHG 94-95
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987\$	4,861.4	4,986.2	5,125.8	5,279.6	5,432.7	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987\$	3,258.5	3,341.8	3,448.7	3,552.2	3,658.8	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.0
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987\$	514.5	529.2	587.4	642.0	690.8	2.9	11.0	9.3	7.6
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987\$	281.2	261.2	242.9	228.3	212.4	-7.1	-7.0	-6.0	-7.0
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987\$	543.4	578.0	591.9	615.5	656.8	6.4	2.4	4.0	6.7
U.S. Industrial Production Index 1987=100		104.1	106.6	110.7	114.2	118.5	2.4	3.8	3.2	3.8
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	21.9	21.0	21.4	21.5	21.8	-4.1	1.9	0.5	1.4
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	25.9	24.1	21.8	20.0	18.4	-6.9	-9.5	-8.2	-8.2
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	529.8	646.7	650.0	650.0	650.0	22.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	12.3	12.8	13.8	14.9	16.1	4.2	7.8	8.2	7.4
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.01	1.21	1.26	1.39	1.48	19.5	4.1	10.6	6.6
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	189.6	223.6	248.9	274.0	300.3	17.9	11.3	10.1	9.6
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	182.6	172.6	177.4	186.7	198.8	-5.5	2.8	5.2	6.5
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Demand	Billion 1987\$	4,515.4	4,648.2	4,831.5	5,015.0	5,204.7	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	55.5	63.2	68.7	74.2	78.7	13.9	8.7	8.0	6.1
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	9.4	13.0	16.7	19.0	20.4	37.7	28.5	13.8	7.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	791.0	1,114.0	1,396.0	1,566.2	1,683.7	40.8	25.3	12.2	7.5
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	342.6	396.9	420.0	650.0	800.0	15.8	5.8	54.8	23.1
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,939	9,889	10,872	11,737	12,465	10.6	9.9	8.0	6.2
Utah Total Taxable Sales	Million Dollars	15,998	17,312	18,969	20,706	21,990	8.2	9.6	9.2	6.2
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Pop. Less Overseas Military	Millions	252.2	255.1	257.9	260.5	263.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	77.6	77.2	83.4	88.2	95.4	-0.5	8.0	5.8	8.2
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,775.0	1,822.0	1,866.0	1,909.0	1,949.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	19.0	20.0	18.0	16.0	14.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	81.3	85.3	95.8	95.0	93.0	4.8	12.4	-0.9	-2.1
Utah Business Confidence	50 = Same	56.8	59.3	63.5	63.0	60.0	4.4	7.2	-0.8	-4.8
PROFITS AND PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	362.4	395.4	440.1	474.0	528.0	9.1	11.3	7.7	11.4
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	280.2	310.2	357.3	374.0	397.6	10.7	15.2	4.7	6.3
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	19.1	18.4	17.1	18.0	19.0	-3.6	-6.8	5.0	5.6
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.2	95.0	95.6	96.6	97.3	-2.3	0.6	1.0	0.7
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	91.8	84.8	108.0	137.00	140.00	-7.6	27.4	26.9	2.2
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	20.0	19.4	17.8	18.7	19.7	-3.0	-8.4	5.0	5.6
Utah Copper Prices	\$ Per Pound	1.06	1.04	0.80	0.76	0.79	-1.9	-23.1	2.7	2.7
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	136.2	140.3	144.5	148.7	153.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	117.7	121.1	124.2	127.7	131.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,407.0	3,473.0	3,511.2	3,627.1	3,732.3	1.9	1.1	3.3	2.9
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987\$	2,894.6	2,867.9	2,827.1	2,840.3	2,833.9	-0.9	-1.4	0.5	-0.2
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	5.69	3.52	3.02	3.31	4.06	-38.1	-14.2	9.6	22.7
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	8.46	6.25	6.00	6.04	6.71	-26.1	-4.0	0.7	11.1
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	2.77	2.73	2.98	2.73	2.65	-1.4	9.2	-8.4	-2.9
U.S. Prime Less Pers. Cons. Defl.	Percent	4.50	2.90	3.40	2.90	3.20	-35.6	17.2	-14.7	10.3
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.37	3.43	2.97	3.26	3.91	-36.1	-13.4	9.8	19.9
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.14	7.67	6.55	6.11	6.37	-5.8	-14.6	-6.7	4.3
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.3	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.8	-12.7	-13.9	-6.4	3.8
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	108.26	108.52	110.19	112.52	115.08	0.2	1.5	2.1	2.3
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	26,002	27,397	27,967	29,272	30,654	5.4	2.1	4.7	4.7
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,815.0	2,973.1	3,081.7	3,293.7	3,527.7	5.6	3.7	6.9	7.1
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,833.5	5,130.6	5,366.6	5,715.4	6,109.8	6.1	4.6	6.5	6.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	6.7	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	na	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	745.2	768.6	807.6	842.3	871.8	3.1	5.1	4.3	3.5
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	20,523	21,612	22,004	22,913	23,802	5.3	1.8	4.1	3.9
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	15,294	16,611	17,770	19,300	20,750	8.6	7.0	8.6	7.5
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	26,171	28,328	30,400	32,890	35,360	8.2	7.3	8.2	7.5
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	na	na	na	na

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee.

Table 5
Revenue Comparisons for FY92-95
Modified Accrual Basis
(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY92 ACTUAL	NOV FY93 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	NOV FY94 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG	NOV FY95 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND										
SALES TAX	802,381	881,842	79,461	9.90	952,000	70,158	7.96	1,020,000	68,000	7.14
LIQUOR PROFITS	16,596	18,132	1,536	9.26	19,000	868	4.79	18,900	(100)	-0.53
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	30,122	33,937	3,815	12.67	36,500	2,563	7.55	39,100	2,600	7.12
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	34,569	34,278	(291)	-0.84	35,200	922	2.69	35,000	(200)	-0.57
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	11,747	12,229	482	4.10	15,200	2,971	24.29	15,700	500	3.29
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	6,413	7,038	625	9.75	6,000	(1,038)	-14.75	5,600	(400)	-6.67
INHERITANCE TAX	3,975	7,626	3,651	91.85	7,000	(626)	-8.21	6,000	(1,000)	-14.29
INVESTMENT INCOME	7,002	4,358	(2,644)	-37.76	2,900	(1,458)	-33.46	3,200	300	10.34
OTHER	23,473	21,339	(2,134)	-9.09	19,500	(1,839)	-8.62	18,000	(1,500)	-7.69
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(4,069)	(4,185)	(116)	2.85	(4,300)	(115)	2.75	(4,500)	(200)	4.65
SUBTOTAL	932,209	1,016,594	84,385	9.05	1,089,000	72,406	7.12	1,157,000	68,000	6.24
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	783,284	841,977	58,693	7.49	915,000	73,023	8.67	992,000	77,000	8.42
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	80,582	79,423	(1,159)	-1.44	100,000	20,577	25.91	100,000	0	0.00
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	4,721	6,491	1,770	37.49	7,200	709	10.92	7,800	600	8.33
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	3,577	4,505	928	25.94	4,500	(5)	-0.11	4,500	0	0.00
OTHER	16,375	5,496	(10,879)	-66.44	4,800	(696)	-12.66	3,900	(900)	-18.75
SUBTOTAL	888,539	937,892	49,353	5.55	1,031,500	93,608	9.98	1,108,200	76,700	7.44
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,820,748	1,954,486	133,738	7.35	2,120,500	166,014	8.49	2,265,200	144,700	6.82
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	136,352	141,306	4,954	3.63	148,500	7,194	5.09	154,500	6,000	4.04
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	33,303	35,614	2,311	6.94	36,700	1,086	3.05	38,200	1,500	4.09
OTHER	44,579	47,298	2,719	6.10	50,000	2,702	5.71	52,500	2,500	5.00
SUBTOTAL	214,234	224,218	9,984	4.66	235,200	10,982	4.90	245,200	10,000	4.25
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	2,034,982	2,178,704	143,722	7.06	2,355,700	176,996	8.12	2,510,400	154,700	6.57
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	28,522	27,187	(1,335)	-4.68	26,200	(987)	-3.63	25,900	(300)	-1.15
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	4,004	3,100	(904)	-22.58	3,300	200	6.45	3,100	(200)	-6.06
GRAND TOTAL	2,067,508	2,208,991	141,483	6.84	2,385,200	176,209	7.98	2,539,400	154,200	6.46

- 1) FY94 sales tax growth declines due to a FY93 one-time \$10 million acceleration from changing to monthly collections; and, due to two court rulings (another \$10 million) exempting certain construction and manufacturing materials.
- 2) FY95 beer, cigarettes and tobacco taxes were NOT adjusted downward to reflect the drop in consumption that will result from the proposed increase in federal cigarette taxes to pay for health-care reform.
- 3) FY94 oil severance taxes increase due to large refunds in FY93. Metal severance taxes decline due to lower copper prices.
- 4) The general fund OTHER category declines in FY94 due to the transfer of the oil and gas conservation tax into a restricted account for administration expenses; and, due to lower court collections.
- 5) FY94 income taxes were increased to reflect a one-time \$13 million acceleration change in withholding tables.
- 6) FY94 and FY95 income taxes are affected by the federal Tax Act of 1993 since federal taxes owed are partially deductible against state taxes owed, and because the taxable portion of social security was increased from 50 to 85 percent.
- 7) Corporate taxes decline in FY93 from refunds due to overpayments and loss carry-backs. FY94 collections growth is due to an anticipated \$10 million one-time windfall payment from a major corporation and higher profits in general.
- 8) FY93 and FY94 school fund OTHER category declines due to AMAX property tax adjustments on centrally assessed property.
- 9) Special fuels taxes growth declines in FY94 partly due to the Oct. 1, 1993 federal tax increase and largely due to stricter EPA clean fuel standards which lower fuel consumption by making fuel more expensive.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.



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The Demographic and Economic Analysis (DEA) section supports the mission of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget to improve decision-making by providing economic and demographic data and analyses to the governor and to individuals from state agencies, other government entities, businesses, academia, and the public. As part of this mission, DEA functions as the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census' State Data and Business and Industry Data Center (SDC/BIDC) programs. While the 36 SDC and BIDC affiliates listed below have specific areas of expertise, they can also provide assistance to data users in accessing Census and other data sources. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter, call DEA at (801) 538-1036. All of the affiliates listed below are in Salt Lake City unless noted otherwise. All telephone area codes in Utah are 801.

State Data Center and State Business & Industry Data Center Network

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Utah League of Cities & Towns, Don Hansen, (328-1601)
Utah Issues, Shirley Weathers, (521-2035)
The Tribe, Gertrude Tahgur, Office of Vital Statistics, (722-5141)
Davis Co. Library System, Jerry Meyer, (451-2322)
Harold B. Lee Library, Terry Dahlin, BYU, (378-4090)
Marriott Library, Doc. Div., Maxine Haggerty, U of U, (581-8394)
Merrill Library, Doc. Dept., Karlo Mustonen, USU, (750-2683)
Salt Lake City Library, Lenora Berendt, (363-5733)
Southern Utah University Library, Randall Christensen, (586-7946)
State Library Div. of Utah, Doc. Sect., Lennis Anderson, (466-5888)
Stewart Library, Terry Mackey, Doc. Dept., WSU, (626-6069)
Salt Lake Co. Library System, James Howells, (943-4636)

Business and Industry Data Center Affiliates

Bear River AOG, Roger Jones, Logan, (752-7242)
Five County AOG, Kenneth Sizemore, St. George, (673-3548)
Mountainland AOG, Carl Johnson, Provo, (377-2262)
Six County AOG, Pam Hardman, Richfield, (896-9222)
Southeastern AOG, Bill Howell, Price, (637-5444)
Uintah Basin AOG, Robert Hugie, Roosevelt, (722-4518)
Wasatch Front Regional Council, Mick Crandall, Bountiful, (292-4469)
Cache County Economic Dev., Bobbie Coray, Logan, (753-3631)
Economic Development Corp. of Utah, Perry Schmid, (328-8824)
Grand County Economic & Community Dev., Bette Stanton, Moab, (259-6388)
Park City Chamber/Bureau, Des Barker, Park City, (649-6100)
Utah Navajo Agency, Minnie John, Bluff, (672-2382)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center., Ed Harris, SUU Bus. Dept., Cedar City, (586-5405)
Utah Small Business Dev. Center, Kathy Ricci, (581-7905)
Utah Valley Econ. Dev. Assoc., Richard Bradford, Provo, (370-8100)
Vernal Area Chamber of Commerce, Ray Kier, Vernal, (789-1352)
Weber Economic Dev. Corp., Caryl Eriksson, Ogden, (627-1333)